



ALBERTA

RICH IN RESOURCES

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what's in it
for **YOU**



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RAW MATERIALS

FOR INDUSTRY

THE BASIC MATERIALS FOR ALL KINDS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION . . . THAT IS WHAT'S IN ALBERTA FOR YOU!



OIL



NATURAL GAS



PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS



PETROCHEMICAL
PRODUCTS



GRAINS, CEREALS



VEGETABLES



TIMBER



COAL



LIMESTONE



CLAY



SALT



TALCS



FURS



FISH

Oil, natural gas and petroleum products, timber, coal, a wide variety of minerals, cereals, vegetable and animal products, and many basic manufactured items—all these materials are at the command of industry in Alberta.

Natural Resources...

easily accessible, obtainable with a minimum of difficulty or restriction, await development by interested private enterprise.

Basic Materials...

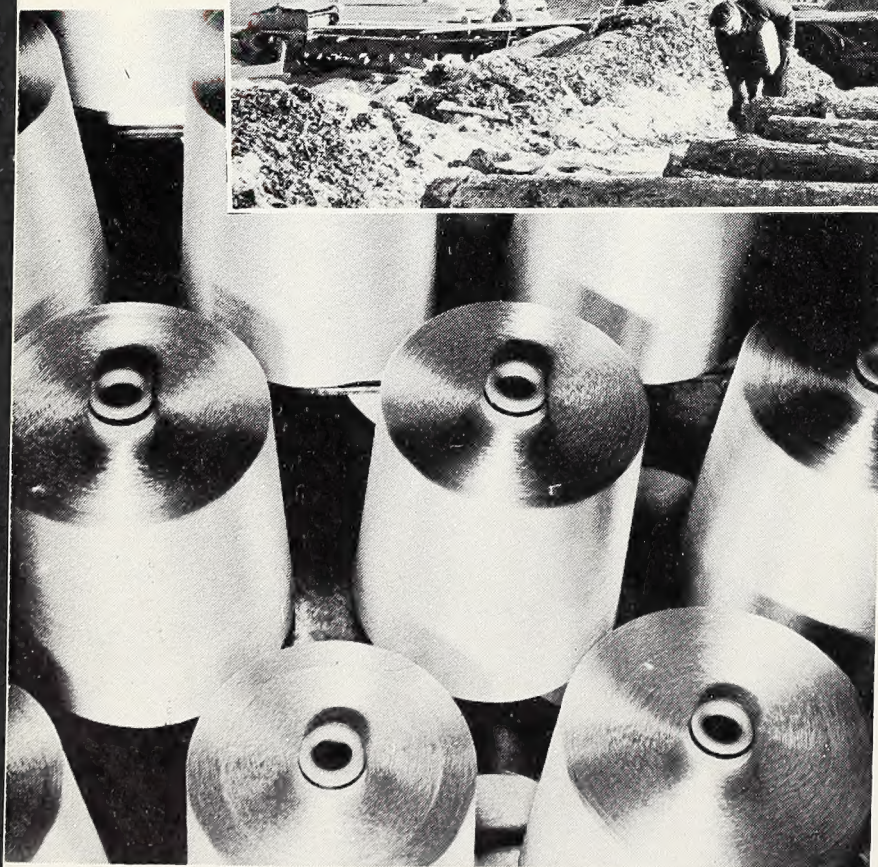
ready for use by the manufacturer, are produced in abundance.

Government Policy..

encourages the development and expansion of private industry in Alberta, and all possible facilities of the province are placed at the disposal of growing industrial undertakings.

Consult this map
for the location of
Alberta's many
resources.





Top—Sulphur stock-pile

Centre—Bagging polythene for shipment to converters

Bottom—Lumber operations in Alberta forests

Cellulose acetate filament for the textile industry is produced at the plant of the Canadian Chemical Company Limited

TREASURE-HOUSE OF CANADA

Rich in resources, rich in opportunity, the Province of Alberta is rapidly gaining stature as an important industrial area of the North American continent.

The spectacular, fast-paced developments of recent years in the petroleum and petrochemical industries are only the beginning of the full exploitation of Alberta's enormous resources. Having attained the economic stability and necessary facilities for large-scale industrial expansion, the province is ripe for further extension of industrial production.

In addition to Alberta's tremendous reserves of oil and natural gas, there are still great tracts of forestland that have never yet echoed to the woodsman's shout of "t-i-i-m-b-e-r-r!" Huge fields of coal lie under the earth, virtually untouched. Large deposits of many other valuable minerals are either unworked or only partially recovered, and further exploration will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of still greater mineral reserves.

All the myriad products of Alberta's farms and her rich catches of furs and fish further add to the province's vast store of materials for industry.

Alberta is, indeed, a treasure-house, a rich storehouse filled to overflowing with a wealth of natural resources and essential materials for the operations of modern industry.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

More than 21 million acres of cultivated field area, the mixed farming section, the irrigated areas and the large cattle ranches of southern Alberta produce the basic materials for industries which at present account for about half the total value of manufacturing production in Alberta.

CEREAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Approximately half of the 13 million acres devoted to cereal crops are sown to the hard red spring wheat used for bread flour. Other major crops are oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

On the lush farmlands of the irrigated areas of the south, sugar beets and commercial vegetables are grown in great quantities. Three refineries last year produced nearly 9 million dollars worth of white beet sugar. Vegetables grown in 1953—peas, corn, beans, carrots, cabbage, beets, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, pumpkins and tomatoes for commercial canning and processing—were valued at 3½ million dollars.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

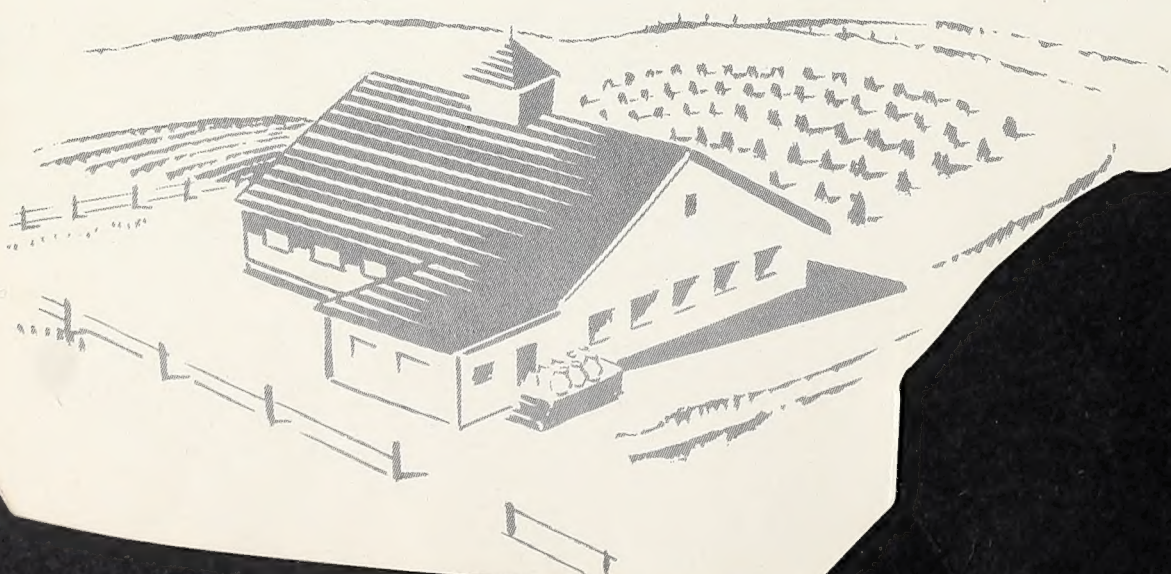
Livestock marketed in Alberta—cattle, swine, sheep and poultry—have brought an annual income of between 160 and 170 million dollars in recent years. The dairy industry, concentrated mainly in the central section of the province, includes butter and cheese factories, milk plants, and a large milk condensory at Red Deer.

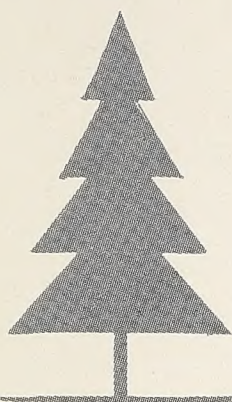
FURS

Alberta's annual 4-million-dollar fur harvest includes such wild furs as mink, beaver, badger, ermine, fox, lynx, marten, muskrat, otter, rabbit, skunk, coyote and wolf, as well as 200,000 ranch mink pelts. Other fur farms raise chinchilla, fox, marten, fisher, nutria and rabbits.

FISH

Although not producing on a large scale, Alberta fisheries last year brought in nearly 11 million pounds of famous Alberta whitefish and some pike, pickerel and perch.





TIMBER STANDS

RESERVES

More than 142,000 square miles of forestland in Alberta presents tremendous possibilities for the forest products industry. Productive forest area now inventoried has a net merchantable volume of over 197 billion board feet. Present estimates place reserves of softwoods at over 27 million board feet, hardwoods at more than 5 billion board feet, and timber for pulpwood, fuel, mining timbers, railway ties and the like at more than 248 million cords.

VARIETIES

Coniferous varieties—white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, jackpine, lodgepole pine and tamarack—make up about 51% of the province's forests. Of the deciduous growth, the aspen and balsam poplar and the hard white birch are in largest quantity.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT

Great tracts of these forestlands, especially in the north, are as yet undeveloped, but their commercial potential is enormous. At present about 1,000 sawmills supply 50 planing mills, 7 box factories, and 35 or more furniture plants in the province. Last year 409½ million board feet of lumber valued at 16½ million dollars were produced.

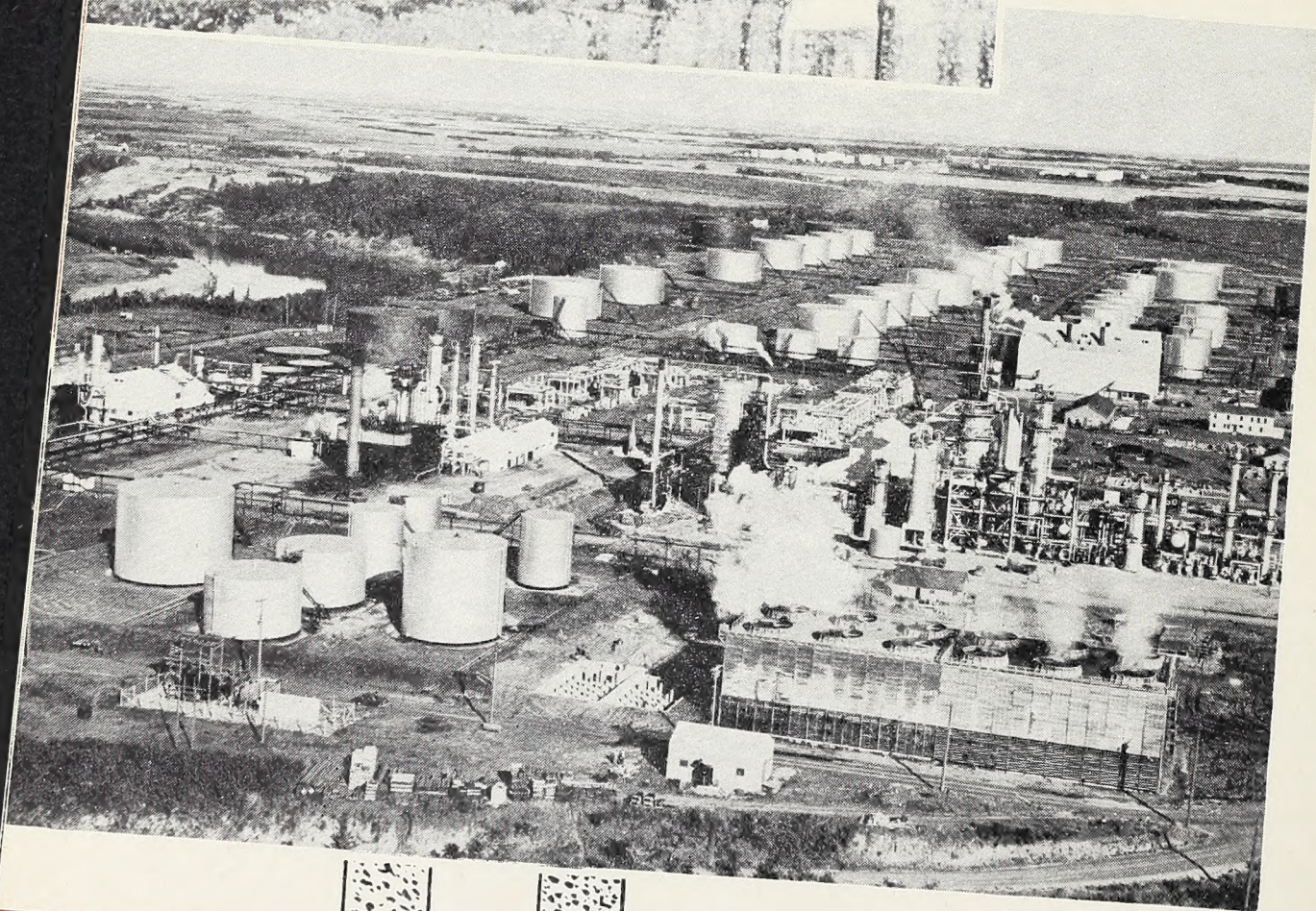
A large pulp mill to be built near the Town of Edson, in the central parklands area, will produce 300 tons of bleached sulphate pulp daily. Speculation on further possibilities for the development of the pulp and paper industry in this province is interesting indeed.

Management of Alberta's forests is under the jurisdiction of the provincial government's Department of Lands and Forests, which carries on an active and efficient program of forest protection, fire prevention, and forest management.





Approximately
one third
of Alberta's
crude oil
production
is processed by
the province's
12 refineries





OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Providing the greatest opportunities for industry in the history of the province, the discovery of Alberta's huge oil and natural gas fields has set off an ever-expanding cycle of industrial activity, the limits of which are, as yet, impossible to predict.

PRODUCTION AND RESERVES

Alberta's first major producing oil field was Turner Valley, discovered in 1914.

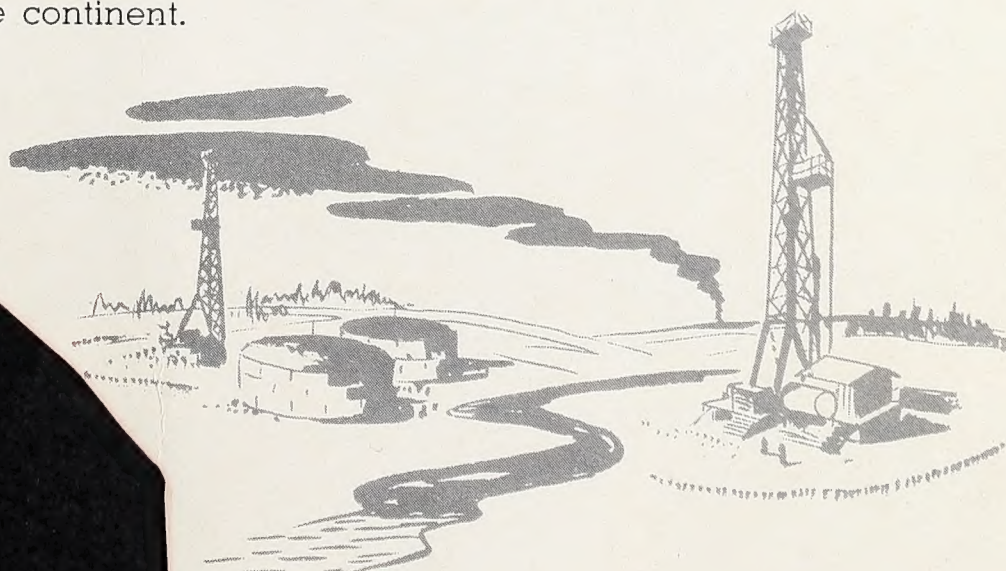
Since the first well in the Leduc field was brought into production in 1947, the province has produced 640 million dollars worth of oil. From over 5,000 producing wells Alberta marketed, in 1954, more than 77 million barrels of oil—over 90% of Canada's total oil production. Potential production from these wells for 1955 has been estimated at 365,000 barrels a day, although production restrictions will limit the output to an average of approximately 260,000 barrels daily.

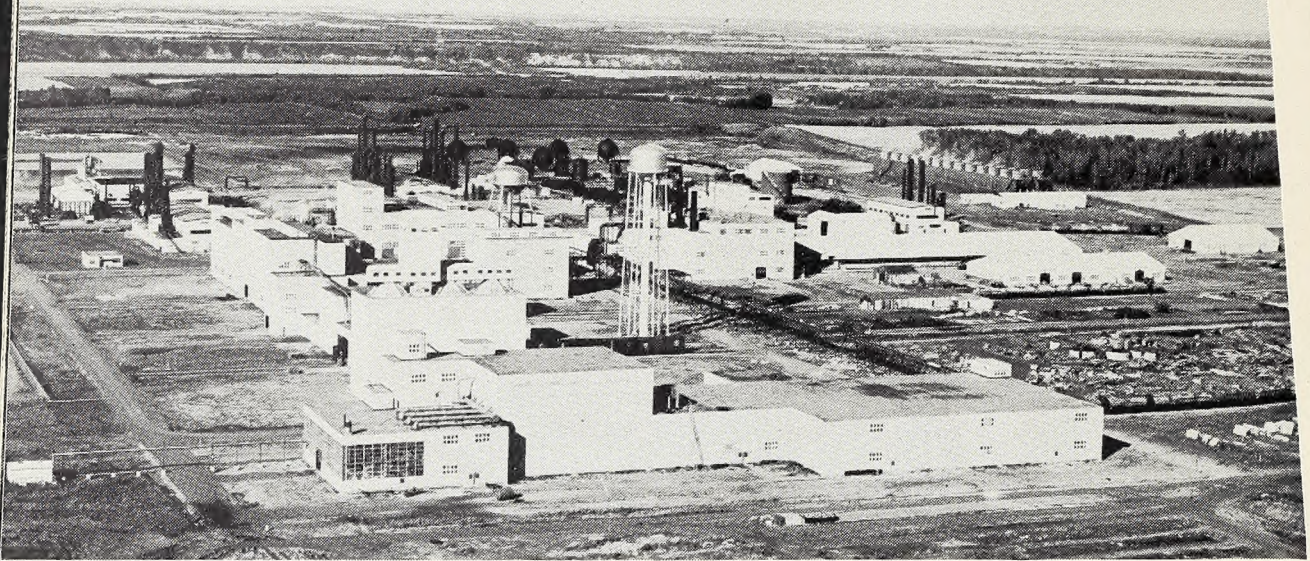
Should an economic method be found for the extraction of oil from the incredibly rich 10,000 square miles of oil-bearing sands in the Athabasca River region, Alberta's oil resources would be increased by a possible 100 billion barrels of oil—enough to supply the whole world for 30 years.

Alberta's established natural gas reserves are now estimated at over 13 trillion cubic feet. In the light of recent development it is estimated that this figure is increasing at the rate of 1½ trillion cubic feet per year.

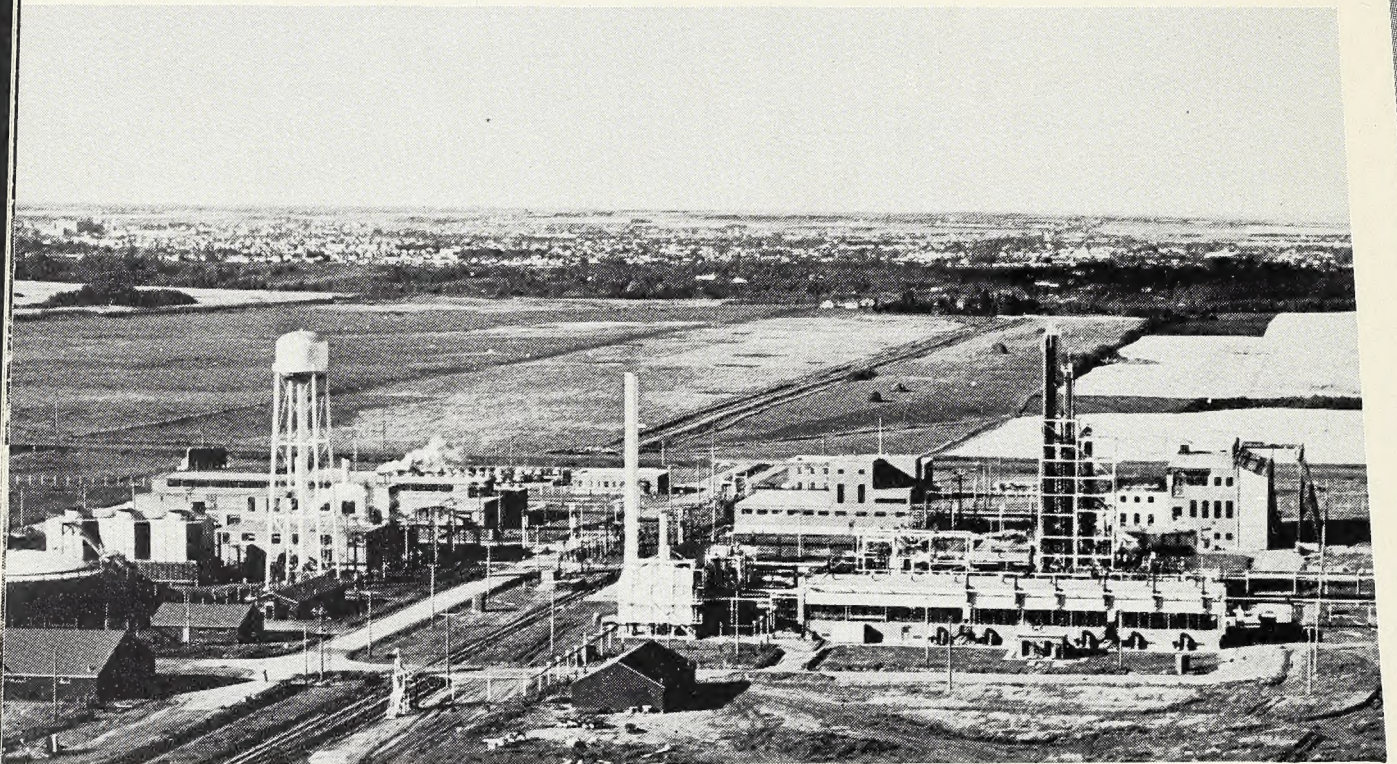
REFINERY OPERATIONS

Twelve Alberta refineries process the province's oil requirements for the local market. Available right here at the source of the crude oil are all the varied petroleum products for industrial use—the raw materials for the manufacture of such diverse products as roof coatings, wood preservatives, cosmetics, boiler fuels, detergents, abrasives, plastics, synthetic rubber, and all the hundreds of petroleum products in daily use all over the continent.

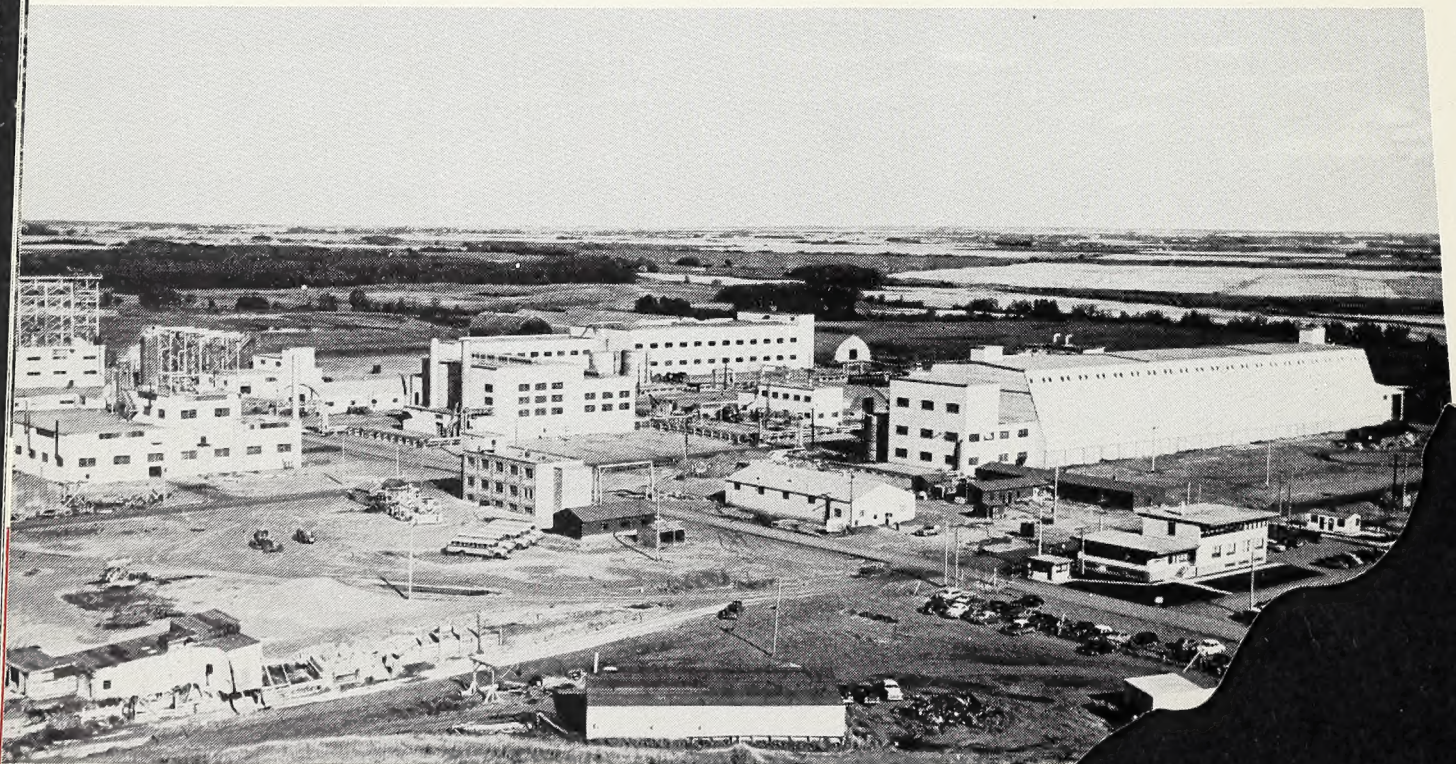




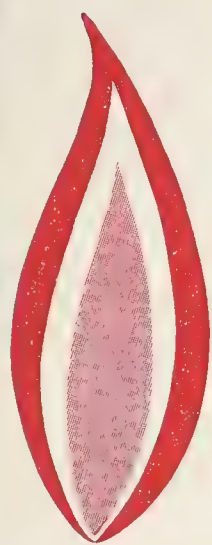
Multi-million-dollar plant of the Canadian Chemical Company Limited



Natural gas is the basic raw material for the Canadian Industries polythene plant



The Sherritt-Gordon nickel refinery near Fort Saskatchewan



NATURAL GAS

AND THE

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Alberta's vast reserve of natural gas not only provides low-cost fuel for heat and power, but it is also the basic material for the tremendous petrochemical industry now developing in the province.

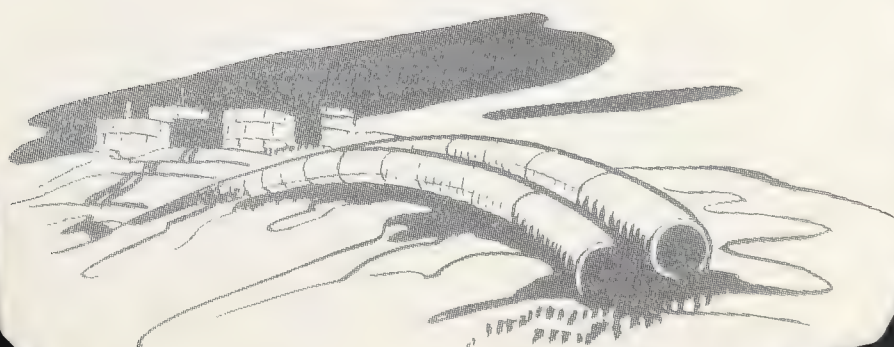
CELLULOSE ACETATE PRODUCTION

In its new plant near Edmonton, the Canadian Chemical Company Limited uses cellulose pulp and natural gas from nearby fields to produce an annual 25 million pounds of its basic material, cellulose acetate. In the same plant about 3/5 of the cellulose acetate produced is processed to produce acetate staple fibre and acetate filament yarn for the textile industry.

Commercial chemicals also produced by the petrochemical operations of the plant include formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetone, pentaerythritol, methanol, n-propanol, isobutanol, n-propyl acetate, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and n-butanol.

POLYTHENE

The ethane component of Alberta's natural gas is utilized by the Canadian Industries Limited plant for the production of polythene cubes. This plant will supply 6,000 tons of polythene cubes each year to plastics fabricators in Canada for the production of such products as insulation for radar and television equipment, radios and other delicate electronic devices, and also for such familiar items as squeeze bottles, ice-cube trays, coated paper, packaging film, pipe, and garden hose.



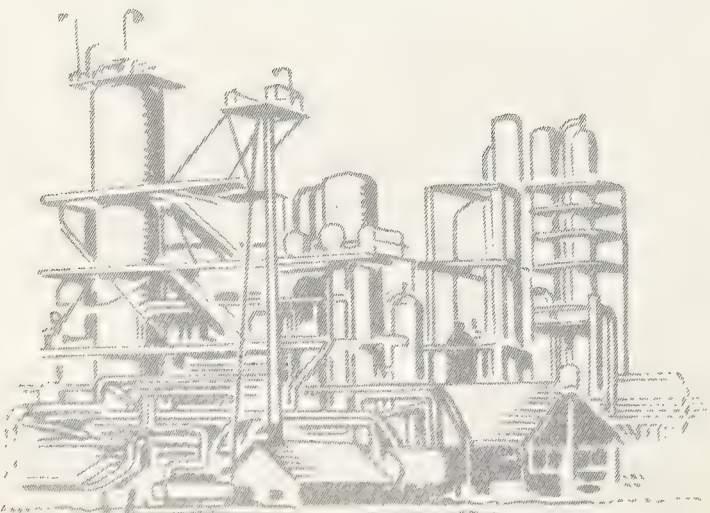
NICKEL REFINING AND BY-PRODUCTS

Sherritt-Gordon's refinery at Fort Saskatchewan will make ammonia from natural gas for a metallurgical process of recovering nickel, cobalt and copper. An important by-product of this operation will be an annual output of 70,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer. Other products that will eventually be supplied from this plant are anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphamate, sulphamic acid, copper sulphate, copper ammonium sulphate, nickel ammonium sulphate, a variety of cobalt salts, metal powders, and possibly basic iron sulphate and high-purity iron oxide.

OTHER CHEMICALS

Two sulphur plants in the south of the province and a plant producing caustic soda and chlorine from salt and natural gas are also outgrowths of the province's petroleum development.

Alberta's petroleum and petrochemical industries offer a continually increasing source of materials for a wide and varied manufacturing field right in the province. Manufacturers using or contemplating the use of such basic products would be well advised to investigate the many advantages of locating in Alberta, close to the source of material, where low-cost power, excellent site possibilities and first-rate transportation facilities provide further inducements to the establishment of manufacturing industry in Alberta.





OTHER MINERALS

COAL

Of Alberta's other mineral resources, coal is a large and valuable reserve. Underlying most of the southern half of the province and occurring also in the plains and in the foothills, Alberta's deposits offer both bituminous and sub-bituminous coals, all ranks from lignite to anthracite. These vast coal reserves are estimated at 47 billion tons—more than three quarters of Canada's entire coal reserve.

SALT

A large salt field in northeastern Alberta, not yet fully appraised, bears salt in three layers to a total depth of 1,000 feet. The presence of natural gas in the area simplifies operation of the field and a salt plant in the region turns out 125 tons per day, while a new chemical plant utilizes both salt and natural gas to produce caustic soda and chlorine.

Salt beds testing 98 to 99.5% purity in northern Alberta are about 199 feet deep and are estimated to contain a reserve of about 30 million tons.

The advantages of salt and natural gas in such fields present opportunities for supplying the basic material for a wide variety of chemical products.

CLAYS

Excellent shales occur in the central and southern regions of the province, in the Crowsnest Pass and at Entwistle. Surface clays in many areas could be used for common brick, although



only a few of these outcroppings are at present worked. In the City of Medicine Hat and at Redcliff clay products are manufactured on a large scale and, with the addition of Spokane clay to the local product, extensive pottery production is carried on.

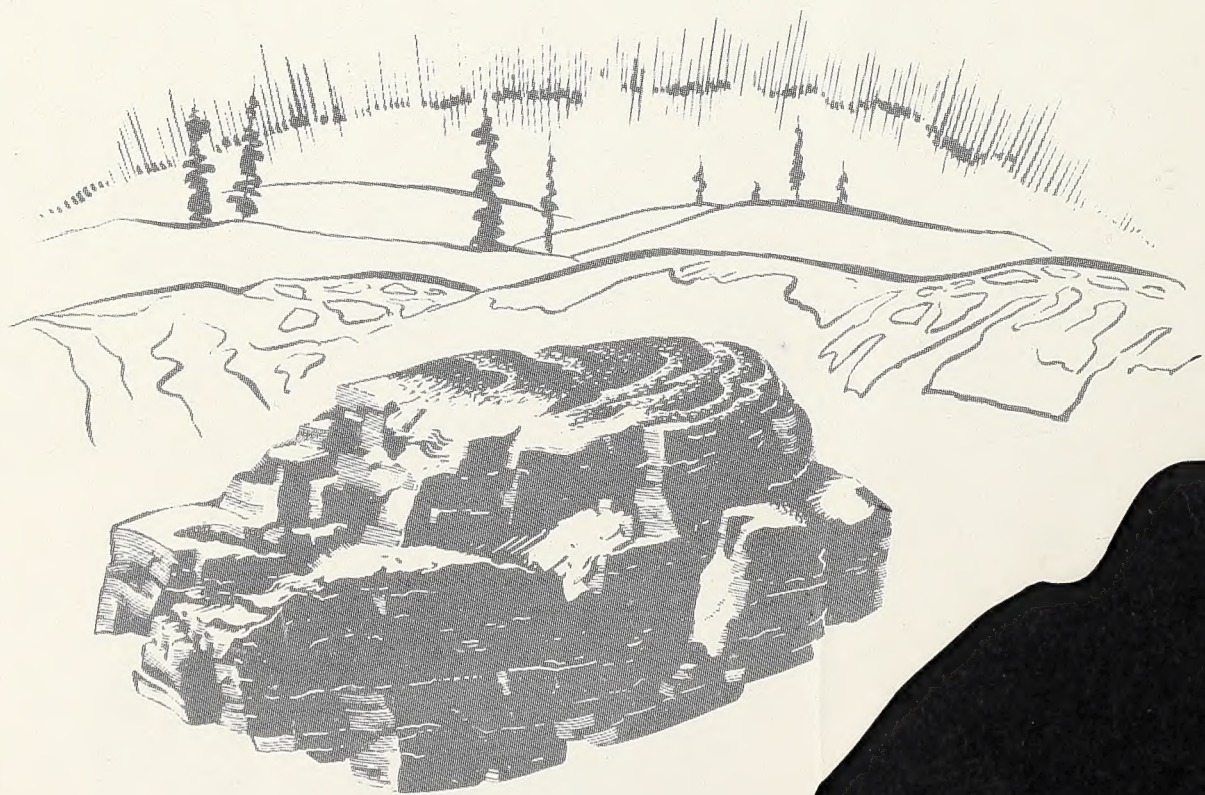
Bentonite, a colloidal clay for industrial purposes, is found in several areas, especially along the Red Deer River, and one deposit is now worked to supply oilfield drilling mud.

OTHERS

Some of the province's limestone and sandstone quarries are worked, but deposits of such minerals as iron ore, gypsum, sodium sulphate, zinc, and travertine marble, though accessible, are not at present developed.

MINERALS OF THE NORTH

Vastly improved transportation and communication facilities in the far north have made possible a small beginning in the development of the immeasurable mineral resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Although present development merely scratches the surface of this tremendous mineral wealth, an annual thirty-million-dollar mineral production from the north is shipped into Alberta for distribution to world markets. Uranium, gold, base metals and asbestos are now produced in quantity. Future prospects are bright for the northern production of such minerals as lead, zinc, tin, bismuth, cobalt, tantalum, columbium, lithium and beryllium.



INDUSTRIAL SITES

It is not difficult to secure suitable plant sites in Alberta. The main cities in the province have large areas set aside within the city limits for industrial building. Just outside these cities, flourishing refinery and petrochemical operations, as well as other allied industries, have built up big industrial areas. Most other cities and towns in the province also offer ideal sites and facilities, many with access to rivers.

Good locations are readily available close to the source of raw materials, all adequately supplied with natural gas and electrical power and served by railways and main highways. Land costs and taxes are low in comparison with similar locations in most industrial centres of the continent.

LOW OPERATING COSTS

The surprisingly low cost of operating in Alberta more than compensates for the long shipping distance to certain markets. Abundant supplies of natural gas straight from the source at very low cost provide power at a fraction of power costs in other industrial regions. In addition, with raw materials right on their doorstep and a satisfactory labor pool, manufacturers find that the economies effected by operating in Alberta completely overshadow the advantages of situating in more industrialized areas closer to eastern markets.

YOU ARE INVITED to write for further information on the resources and raw materials available in Alberta, on suitable plant sites, land costs, tax structures, markets and transportation. Careful surveys and detailed reports will be made on request.

Address your inquiries to:

RICHARD MARTLAND,

Director of Industrial Development Branch,
Department of Economic Affairs for the
Government of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

A REAL

OPPORTUNITY

